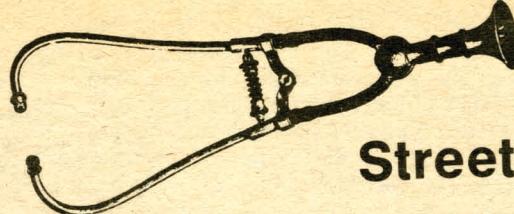




## Two sides of library slowdowns

page 3



## Survival Kit: Street style medicine

page 5

# ISSUES & EVENTS

## Does the Quebec Revolution really qualify as one?

an interview with revolution historian George Rudé



*Is Quebec undergoing a revolution, in your terms?*

The big question is whether the silent revolution of the 1960's has escalated into a revolution in the conventional sense. I don't see that it has been the case with the FLQ.

*What constitutes a real revolution?*

Looking back in history, the big revolutions have been movements of the common people in a society; people of all ages; adults, families with children. In the French Revolution, there were the peasants on the one hand; and on the other the bourgeois in the cities and even some of the nobility who were ready to break out of the old scheme of things because they wanted to get more authority against the crown. So there was a mixed body of discontents.

There was a fairly substantial group who could act as storm-troopers of the revolution, who could go into the streets. In Paris these were not just the very young, but the people who worked with their hands, craftsmen. I think things have to be fairly developed to talk about a revolutionary situation.

*Is the Parti Québécois an expression of a generalized group of people?*

I think the PQ is essentially a bourgeois nationalist group. It's trying to inject a socialist component rather

artificially because there really isn't any very strong socialist element in it yet. There's a great division of opinion as to whether the trade unions should gravitate towards the N.D.P.

You need to have an ideology, an expression of dissatisfaction and discontent, but you also need organization which has reached a certain point of maturity. I suppose you also need an enemy that looks sufficiently savage to make people angry. Here it's rather confusing. It's not a matter of British people, who don't count so much. There's the presence of Ottawa, there's the presence of the old guard French national culture movement, which is a hangover from DuPlessis. Finally, there is the vast presence of the U.S., which tends to knit all Canadians together, whether they're Francophone or Anglophone.

For these reasons I don't look on the students' revolution in France in 1968 as a revolution. It's one thing to say "I want to be revolutionary"; it's another thing to form a revolutionary movement with deep links with the people, where you have to have, in modern France, a very close connection between students and workers. This is one of the things that's completely lacking in the U.S. This is why Marcuse says you can't do anything with the workers. They're all organized in trade unions and are part of the establishment. You have to look to the blacks or the unemployed or possibly to the students. This seems to me a gesture of despair. If you can't win the main wage-earning groups in modern society, you can't make a revolution. A revolution has got to be against

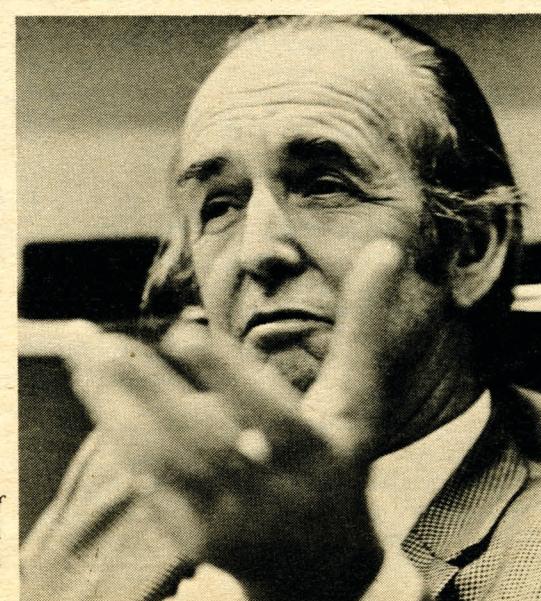
something, against capitalism or landlordism. Or it may be a national movement.

*What about the old line that the revolution is caused by the few and imposed on the many?*

There are supporters of this view, from both the right and the left. Those from the right say that the French Revolution was due to a conspiracy of the few, that there was nothing inherently wrong with the society of the old regime. This conspiracy theory is by now pretty dead, nobody takes it very seriously, although occasionally it crops up.

The other presentation of revolution by the few comes from the left. It's implicit in much of what Che Guevara has written. Now Lenin's idea was that you had to have certain prerequisites for the revolution, which he described as a revolutionary situation. An important element in the situation was the existence of a revolutionary party, with deep roots among the masses. Some of the new guerilla writers and tacticians are saying that we can shorten that process by forcing the pace, by creating a revolutionary situation with a small group of people descending on the community very quickly and suddenly. If they supply a spark that is successful, this in itself will create a revolutionary situation. Under these circumstances you

*continued on page 2*



George Rudé, professor of History, is author of *The Crowd in the French Revolution*, *The Crowd in History*, and *Paris and London in the Eighteenth Century: Studies in Popular Protest*.

# Library slowdowns

## How the workers see the problems...

**Léon Lepage (CNTU)  
Bernd Scheitterlein**

The main problem is the university's mentality and acceptance of organized labor within its premises. They resent the fact that with a collective agreement they would have to change some of their policies with regards to managing and administering personnel.

For instance, they're amazed when we talk of natural justice or equal justice for the employees. Our notion of equity is that if there is to be some sort of disciplinary regime, it should be applied uniformly.

We feel, for instance, that it is not equitable to apply rules concerning lateness to one set of people and not to another. They haven't defined their idea of equity; they simply say that they disagree with our interpretation.

Their attitude at the bargaining table seems to be that justice is all very nice, but there is a university to be run and these principles can't be applied here. We've stressed that our demands are in keeping with principles that are being applied at other universities. They say they can't administer that way, but even so, such administration exists just about everywhere else.

Efficiency is a prime issue. You cannot have an agreement that fails to take into account what the university population has a right to expect in the way of services from the library.

Nothing in our demands restricts efficiency. We say that if the employee can do the job, he should get the promotion. If it's done properly there's no reason that seniority can't be applied. We have even suggested that courses be given to members of the syndicate so they could achieve maximum efficiency in the library.

A training program would allow people to go around and experience each other's jobs so that they could do other jobs when the need arises. The university never responded to this suggestion, even though

it had complained that most people didn't know much about the whole operation because they had spent too much time in one specific job. Our suggestion would promote a natural line of promotion up to the highest non-professional level.

The university has stated it will continue to decide who gets promotions. This is one of the main purposes for employees organizing. The unilateral way of determining promotion did not use the principle of the better man for the better job. More often promotions are for friends or others who better achieve administration's other purposes than render better service to the student population. There are more civilized ways than are now being used.

We have asked the university for exhaustive job descriptions, outlining exactly what each job entails. At the moment it's wide open with the phrase "and any other job that may be assigned."

The job descriptions we suggest would be more scientific in that you'd be paid for what you do. We realize the difficulty of pinning this down, but we're willing to negotiate about this and matters such as overtime.

If they can justify that something has to be done for proper administration, we have no objections to sitting down and working out solutions. We have asked them to give us their requirements for efficient operation, and they've never done that. We feel that they're either reactionary or incompetent. Our project can correct many unnecessary hardships created for the library staff. We simply want to bring our employees up to what is done elsewhere.

Before the budget came down, the university used lack of money as an excuse for not meeting demands. This argument did not hold after the increase from Quebec, and in fact it hasn't been mentioned since. At McGill, an employee doing the same job will get \$1,000 more in salary.

There's the question of union regime. We've tried to explain to the university that legislation has given this particular group the legal right to negotiate for all, but at the same time gave them obligation

*continued on page 4*

Personnel director John Hall



## and how the administration sees them

**John Hall**

As you are probably aware members of the National Union of Sir George Williams University's Employees (CNTU) have been staging daily unannounced walkouts. The library has tried to maintain service to students and faculty in spite of these walkouts. The library staff who have helped maintain service have done so under great difficulty in spite of deliberate attempts at harassment techniques designed to further disrupt service. These staff members are to be congratulated upon their recognition of their responsibility to the library user. Should these walkouts continue the library service may have to be further curtailed.

With respect to the collective agreement itself, the University feels that the contract must provide a clearly defined set of terms of reference to which those responsible for administering the agreement can work. That is, the Supervising Librarians, Department Heads, on the one hand, and the Union representatives on the other.

The function of those responsible for supervising the work of others is difficult enough without complicating their work by vague and ambiguous working parameters. The Union has studiously avoided the use of clearly defined terms, preferring to use terminology to which can be applied a variety of interpretations.

It is not the intention of the University negotiating team to put the library supervision and management in an untenable position by signing a collective agreement that leaves itself open to confusion and misinterpretation.

Since we are charged with the responsibility of administrating public resources in an effective manner, we are most conscious of the fact that the agreement must be concluded without undue delay. We will make every effort to bring this about without jeopardizing the future development and efficiency of the library.

The purpose of a collective agreement is to state as clearly as possible the conditions to which the employer and the employees designated in the bargaining unit are mutually bound. The University wishes to reach an agreement that has as few ambiguities as possible, that can be

clearly understood, and that will ensure healthy working relationships.

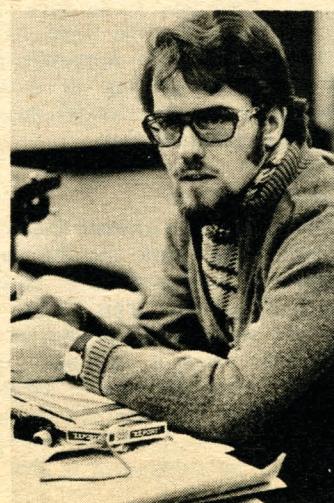
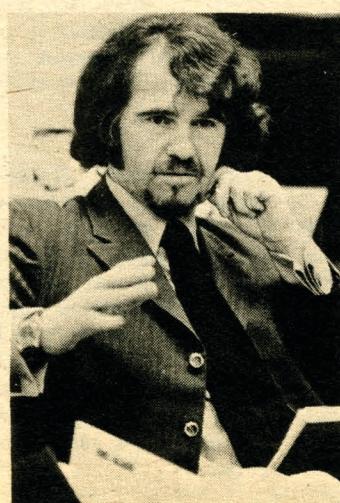
On some of the outstanding issues in the current negotiations between the University and the National Union of Sir George Williams University's Employees (CNTU) there is disagreement concerning the scope of application of the agreement. A collective agreement is a legal contract which will be referred to frequently by those affected by it. If the contract is not clear, disagreement and unhappy relations will be an inevitable result. The University position is that the scope of the agreement should be concerned with relationships within the bargaining group and with those working conditions mentioned in the agreement.

Events leading up to the present situation can be summarized as follows:

The Union was certified on August 24, 1970 and presented its contract demands to the University five months later, on January 20, 1971. The negotiating teams first met on February 10, and in the ensuing six weeks 7 meetings were held. The Union then applied to the Department of Labour for Conciliation, the Conciliation Officer called his first meeting. After three further meetings the Conciliation Officer, on June 9, advised the two parties that, in view of the large number of matters still unresolved, they should continue with the negotiations without his assistance. Thirteen further meetings were held, 5 of them with the Conciliator present.

At the last meeting of the negotiating teams on August 4, the University requested that the Union review again the University's proposals, and inform the University in writing which aspects of its proposals the Union could not live with. This request was made in the hope that the reply could form the basis for constructive discussion. Instead, a strike was held on Friday afternoon, August the 6th. That action had to be interpreted as a rejection of the University proposals. The staff returned to work Monday, August 9. This action could be interpreted as a willingness to reconsider the University's proposals. Yet, since that time, the Union has not indicated its willingness to comply with the University's request, or to reconsider its own position, or to provide any other constructive approach which could resolve the problem. Instead, since October 4, the Union has launched a series of un-

*continued on page 4*



Union spokesmen Léon Lepage and Bernd Scheitterlein (far right). Their statement was transcribed and edited from a taped conversation.



#### workers

tions. Being a member or a non-member of the syndicate is irrelevant in that if there are conditions to be achieved, the syndicate will apply them for all. But since arbitration is expensive, we say that everybody should pay for these services. The university wants nothing to do with that. Of course there is a large turnover in library personnel, so perhaps the university's idea is to get rid of the syndicate over a period of time.

We say that full-time permanent employ-

ees should pay union dues. Those who are currently employed would not have to join, but they would have to pay. New employees would have to join as a condition of employment. This is not the CNTU's demand; it's the wish of the members here.

The university said at a Board of Governors' meeting that the conciliators told the university to wait. If this is true, then the Minister of Labor's representative has taken the university's side.

The conciliator has told us that he has

never taken that position. Either the Minister of Labor has taken a side, which he shouldn't have done, or the university is a liar. I don't think this helps the atmosphere of the negotiations. If a conciliator says, "Don't move: wait" then he has judged our position and taken the side of the university.

We're not trying to change society, we're trying to correct inequities. The conciliator is there to try to help us arrive at a conclusion. We can come to no conclusion as long as the university refuses to change its administrative policy. The people

have organized precisely to change those ways.

We will continue our study sessions, with sporadic walkouts, to bring the university back to the bargaining table. We seek support from other members of the university on the grounds that our achievements will probably help them with some of their own problems.

#### administration

announced daily walk-outs in spite of the fact that the Law states that they must advise the Minister of Labour 8 days prior to such withdrawal of service.

With respect to the issues in dispute, negotiations with the Union were concerned entirely with non-monetary clauses, since it had been agreed by both parties that monetary items would be deferred until all non-monetary ones were settled. In the light of recent statements made by the Union that the University has not made a wage offer, it is worth noting that at no time during negotiations did the Union indicate that they were interested in altering the agreed upon procedure mentioned above.

The following are the positions the University has taken on certain significant articles of the contract:

#### 1. Management Rights

Under this article, the University position is that any employee covered by the agreement who feels that he has been treated inequitably relative to other employees covered by the agreement can seek redress according to the grievance procedures. The intent here is to safeguard the employee in the event he feels management has treated him inequitably in exercising its managerial discretion, while making it clear that the statement refers to those matters covered by the labour agreement. Provisions are made elsewhere in the agreement for discussion of matters not covered by the agreement.

#### 2. Union Membership

With a view to providing adequate protection to the Union, while at the same time guaranteeing the individual the right of free association, the University's position with regard to union security is that:

- a) those employees in the bargaining unit who at the time of signing of the agreement are not union members shall not be forced to become members as a condition of continued employment;
- b) as a condition of employment new employees would be required to pay the equivalent of union dues to the Union.

#### 3. Acquired Rights

The University position on acquired rights was tentatively accepted by the Union in March and confirmed in June, but this agreement was withdrawn in July. That position is that employees who enjoy wages, hours of work or working conditions superior to those in the agreement shall continue to enjoy them for the duration of the agreement unless both parties agree to the change.

#### 4. Employment Security

The University has offered security of employment to all full-time permanent employees in the bargaining unit at the signing of the agreement for the duration of the contract, except for discharge for cause. This offer was made after reaching a general understanding with the Union that, hand in hand with the offer, would be a recognition of management flexibility in a number of related areas such as the discretion to promote the applicant best qualified to perform the work, discretion

in providing for technological change and outside contracts, and other related matters. In spite of the understanding, the Union continued to insist on restricting the ability of management to carry out its mandate effectively. In a further attempt to reach a settlement the University amended its position on these points in the following manner.

#### 5. Promotions

The University seeks to maintain the right to promote the best qualified candidate for a job, taking into account seniority among other factors. We do not consider it equitable nor do we consider it in the best interest of the University to base promotions primarily on length of service when qualifications and other relevant factors are not equal.

#### 6. Technological Change

The University has agreed to present to a Labour Relations Committee, composed of three Union and three University representatives, any proposals for a major change in staffing or a major modification of procedures 90 days before the planned introduction.

#### 7. Contracting out

The University has agreed that it will not contract out work for the purpose of depriving any permanent employee of his employment. This clause goes beyond the scope of the employment security clause since it not only applies to all full-time permanent employees on the staff at the date of signing but also those who become full-time permanent employees subsequent to that date.

In summary, on some of the contentious issues, the University has included in its offer:

- guarantee of union security while protecting the right of association for the individual.
- employment security for all present full-time permanent employees while recognizing the responsibility of management to manage.
- procedures for the prompt settlement of grievance arising from application or interpretation of matters covered in the agreement.
- provisions to ensure effective links between the members of the bargaining unit and management.
- provisions to ensure that union representatives can carry out their mandate effectively.
- a union/management committee to discuss and make recommendations on any matter - whether covered by the agreement or outside the scope of the agreement, - whether a current university practice or otherwise - on any matter concerning library working conditions.

The University regrets the hardships being caused to library users and others. However, we trust that all those affected will recognize the need for the parties to work out an agreement that will ensure competitive salaries and working conditions, harmonious working relationships with a minimum number of misunderstandings, and management flexibility to carry out its responsibilities to its employees, library users, and the public.

## *Rosa Harris tells us about Youth Clinic's street-level medicine and non-professional expertise*

### *Random notes on last week's community workshops*

# *The Beginner's Survival Kit*

#### **How the Clinic works**

The clinic started about three years ago. It grew out of Contact, which was a crash pad service set up in 1968 to handle the summer influx of young people. Since the clinic, consisting then of one doctor one night a week, was the most vital aspect of Contact, it was chosen as the project to continue.

Most of the five non-professional staff members started out as volunteers. We had used the clinic ourselves and gradually got to know the ropes and became relatively indispensable! Now all the staff is paid. We're funded in part by the federal government and in part by the Y.M.C.A. as a segment of its Outreach program.

All the doctors are volunteers. On a typical night we have a staff doctor (licensed practitioner) and two medical students. We have 76 professionals working here — psychiatrists, doctors, nurses, lab technicians. We solicit donations of samples from drug companies to keep stocked in things like birth control pills, and penicillin. If we can't fill a prescription here, we have a discount at a local pharmacy. Also, there's a certain allowance in our budget for drugs, so that if someone can't afford it, we'll absorb the cost.

#### **Who uses it**

Now we're seeing over six hundred people medically each month for psychiatry, gynaecology and general medicine. In addition the non-professional staff handles counselling. If a person has difficulty with drugs or difficulties



at home, we can act as catalysts in improving the situation.

Built into the structure of the clinic is a Community Advisory Board (made up of people who use the clinic) which can veto any decision the staff might make. Getting people to volunteer to be on the board is something of a problem. We assume it's because they're satisfied with the service they've been getting. At one time when the board was functioning, there was a case where a psychiatrist here diagnosed a patient as schizophrenic and wanted to have him committed.

We had difficulties justifying that because we knew that it wouldn't be a peaceful commitment, that the kid would be very upset. So we put the case before the advisory board, who decided that under no circumstances can the clinic take it upon themselves to commit somebody to a hospital. They suggested that we try to talk the person into going in voluntarily, which we did. It was a real success case for the board.

#### **Why it's Different**

Medically, our main problem is V.D. About 40% of the people who come to

the clinic have gonorrhea. But there is a large assortment of other problems: hepatitis, upper respiratory illnesses,



even gunshot wounds. The main reason people come here is that they don't trust hospitals. They don't feel that they want to give information unnecessarily to hospitals, because most of them are in positions where if the information got into the wrong hands they'd be in danger. They trust the anonymity of the place. Another thing we do is to talk to them while they're waiting to see the doctor, tell them what the examination is going to be like, try to alleviate their fears. It's a lot more personal than a hospital.

*Continued*

# Survival kit



We try to demystify medicine as much as possible. We've insulted a lot of professionals that way. There have been times when I've known that the treatment a professional is giving is wrong, because I've had six other doctors' opinions. But it hurts their egos to be told. But things are changing. A lot of people are beginning to see our worth.

we'll help him stop. If he doesn't want to stop, we don't tell him to stop. What we feel we're getting really good at is parapsychiatric counselling. We've picked up enough information simply by being around psychiatrists and working here, to be able to diagnose whether a case is drastic or not. If it's nothing drastic, we can do counselling



Although it's a youth clinic, we open our doors to just about anyone. Our oldest patient is an 85-year-old woman who lives across the street. She has arthritis. Generally the police and the city have been sympathetic to what we've been doing. The police have even referred people to us, although we've applied for a permit for three years and still don't have it. But we haven't been closed down either.

## "We don't moralize"

Our non-professional counselling depends on the client's own motivation. We try to be as non-moralistic as possible. If a speed freak tells us he wants to stop, and shows us by coming back in two weeks with no needle marks,

ourselves. The borderline between who should see a psychiatrist and who shouldn't is difficult to draw.

We try to inject an element of humanity in our dealings with borderline cases, which is taboo in professional circles. Psychiatrists and social workers aren't permitted the same degree of subjectivity.

We like the concept of having as many different doctors as possible. It seems that every doctor has a different opinion on any given case. With a variety of views we can assess them all and come up with what seems to be the most acceptable medical treatment, whereas with just one doctor you have to rely on his judgment at all times.

## Problems

### Bill 65

We want the provincial government to clarify our position, tell us what we are, so we can at least be recognized. We are a specialized service and don't fit into any category. Certain aspects of Bill 65 grate against the very principles of the clinic. One section states that government officials can confiscate any documents from services like ours. Anonymity is one of the things that keep us operating so well. If word gets out that the government can confiscate documents with so much as names on them, people are going to get upset. The least they should do is establish strong regulations as to when confiscation can occur.

The Bill makes organization top-heavy. If we want to change anything, under the bill we'll have to go to our regional bureau and so on. A while ago, we set up a library in the basement. Just from donations we got about 2,000 books. If we wanted to do that kind of thing after the Bill is in effect, we would have to ask permission and it would take months. So we'll be presenting a brief in Quebec soon.

### Drug Regulation

Another concern is the dispensing of methadone, which is supposed to be a substitute for heroin and requires that you take it once a day in front of a doctor or other qualified person. It's usually concurrent with some kind of therapy. But many doctors in the city prescribe it carelessly. Since it's addictive, that's the equivalent of pushing. So we've gotten all the clinics together and written a position paper on methadone which we sent to the World College of Physicians and the Quebec government and others, expressing our dissatisfaction with the present situation. We hope some kind of legislation will come about that will make it illegal for a doctor to give out more than one tablet at a time.

### Abortion

When Morgenthaler was arrested and we were confronted with the abortion issue, we supported him on a word-

of-month basis, and I think it had its effect. A lot of our doctors were among those who took an ad out in the Montreal Star, protesting the arrest and urging the legalization of abortion. We work hand in hand with Women's lib on legal abortion referral.

### Red Tape

Basically Medicare is excellent, although we've experienced some administrative foul-ups. The Medicare we collect here goes into the budget of the clinic. There was one doctor who worked here and decided to turn in 100% of what he made at the clinic to the clinic; he would have to pay the taxes himself. The first month Medicare was in operation he got only \$138 back from the government! We send in our forms



and sometimes have had to wait months. What has happened with Medicare is that doctors' offices have become incredibly crowded. Since a lot of doctors have left the province there are more people for fewer doctors, but I don't see any way around it.

## Changing Attitudes

I think we started out as part of a dumping process. There was no one to deal with the dilemmas that were arising other than people who had been through them to some extent themselves. Having a large community of young people considered by some as an eyesore, the government had to do something. I think initially it was a token thing, where the government could say, "Look, we're hiring young people to help young people". It's politically an advantageous thing to do. But the federal government has been very good. They've given us grants, basically no questions asked, except for an annual report on how we spend the money. The last few years has been a very emotional period when people felt that something must

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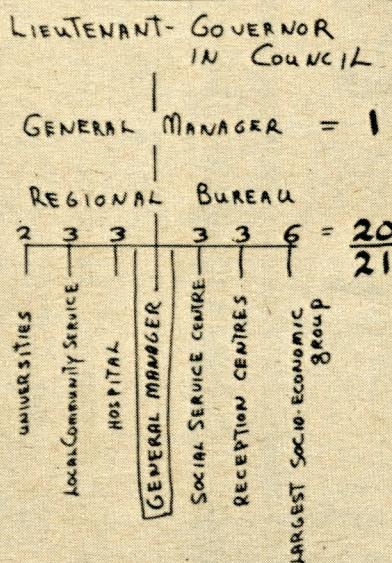
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General medicine  
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This BOARD WILL  
CONSIST OF  
PROFESSIONALS.  
THIS BOARD  
WILL TOTALLY Control  
ALL HEALTH AND  
SOCIAL SERVICES.  
YOU WILL HAVE  
NO VOICE THERE.

PROPOSED STRUCTURE OF BOARD  
OF DIRECTORS AND  
REGIONAL BUREAU.  
ALL APPOINTED OFFICIALS



This STRUCTURE  
ALLOWS FOR  
NO  
ABSOLUTELY  
NO  
PARTICIPATION OF  
CITIZENS OR  
CITIZEN GROUPS.



be done about young people. The government had to take some action, and that's why all these projects have been funded. Our federal grant is a demonstration grant, given to new projects. Our problem now is that we no longer qualify as new, so we're supposed to turn to the provincial government, but the Quebec government has never funded a youth project.

In terms of us being amateurs, I think a new period is starting whereby we're going to be getting some kind of accreditation. There's a changing attitude. People are beginning to realize that the practical knowledge we have is worth all the theoretical knowledge in the world. We're really developing a new kind of science.

## Clinics' Position Paper on Methadone

There are three principal means by which methadone is currently abused:

- a) private prescription, where there is an inadequate knowledge of the nature and degree of addiction of the patient by the physician.
- b) prescriptions or pills are sold on the streets.
- c) pills are administered intravenously.

Therefore:

1) Physicians who issue prescriptions for methadone must exercise greater discretion in determining the nature and degree of addiction of their patients.

2) The use of the methadone disc, which cannot be altered to a state conducive to the use of needles, should be immediately considered, thereby eliminating one aspect of methadone abuse as well as its concomitant medical problems.

3) A controlled methadone dispensation programme should be instituted as soon as possible, and concurrently with its initiation, the practice of private prescriptions should cease altogether.

4) The controlled methadone dispensation programme should incorporate the following principles:

- a) these treatment centres should be established in various appropriate institutions throughout the Montreal area.
- b) these treatment centres should offer two forms of methadone treatment:

  - detoxification
  - maintenance

- c) these treatment centres should be open to all heroin and methadone addicts.
- d) testing should be conducted in order to determine the nature and degree of addiction before the addict enters the programme.
- e) regular or spot checks should be conducted during the programme in order to prevent its abuse.
- f) methadone should be administered orally in the presence of personnel associated with the methadone programme.
- g) these programmes should focus on the psycho-social and social aspects of addiction rather than on the symptomatic aspects of addiction.
- h) therefore, those persons most familiar with the situation surrounding the use and abuse of heroin and methadone should become an integral part of the programme, i.e.: people associated with street-level projects.

i) the decision as to whether therapy will be taken in conjunction with the programme or not is the addict's; if therapy is desired, the nature and goals of therapy should be determined by the addict in conjunction with his or her therapist.

j) let due notice be given to the fact that similar abuses have arisen in regards to the prescription of other narcotics (notably barbiturates), and that we make similar recommendations in regard to this abuse.

k) research into existing and new programmes and therapy techniques in drug addiction should be investigated, including the study of new chemological approaches, the study of the merits of legalization and controlled dispensation of heroin to heroin addicts, and the study of the merits of legalization of other drugs.

DITES-VOUS QU'ILS PEUVENT AVALER UNE BONNE DIZAINE DE MAISONS EN UNE SEULE BOUCHEE.



## Notes from The National Community Development Workshop

One comment that was made by many participants in the meeting on Bill 65 was that the Bill was written in such technical terms as to be understood only by the few. Judging from several discussions it seems quite clear that although community centers are an urgent need (indeed some areas do not yet have them) people who need them are not willing to have the reins in the hands of the government, as set out in Bill 65.

The very structure of the Bill denies extensive participation by the people. According to the Assembly who met last weekend, participation should be at the grassroots level. Citizens' committees are felt to be in a much better position to establish the real needs of the people of a community than the government who, it is felt, will parachute services (and people) oftentimes unnecessary.

At present, as understood from the Bill, all the existing community centers, as well as new ones to be created, will become part of a full government enterprise with civil servants at all levels. It is felt that a loss in the quality of the services offered is inevitable with the influx of employees who do not have a vested interest in the community they serve and whose jobs cannot be challenged by the community.

## Inside and outside the workshops

"Most of the time when the citizens' committees present a project to the Government it dies quickly in the wastebasket of the Minister concerned. . . We feel alone and left out in each region. The idea of a provincial structure to unite all the citizens' committees of each region (O.R.A.S.) is a good one that would be prerequisite to a total and direct action."

". . . it is not the government who runs the province of Quebec... the problem lies in the capitalist system where man is at the service of profit, like a robot. Do what you want, you will stay forever at the same place unless you overthrow the capitalist system. The non-violent way: the co-op system, which would eventually bring profit to the service of man. But if I was caught by the guts I would take the shotgun. Rather die with a shotgun in my hand than die of hunger. To form a co-op you must change people's mentality..."

". . . no traditional measures such as letters, votes, etc. will help. We have tried everything. There were two very important events in the last two years: the Montreal police strike and the FLQ action. Those are waking up many more people than any form of lobbying. No chumming with the establishment. The political power is something you take; you don't ask for it. We are not interested in forming useless committees. Bill 65 is an inconspicuous way to attract attention to administrative problems and make us forget where the real problems are."

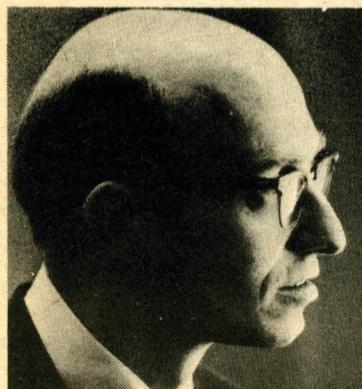


## Numbers racket

"We face a period of considerable pressure, with the financial support of government directly related to the student appeal we can demonstrate," said Principal John O'Brien (below) commenting on the forthcoming Faculty "open houses."

As reported last week, student associations and faculty members from Arts, Science, Commerce and Engineering are organizing separate programs of interest to senior high school and CEGEP students to give them a feel of SGWU in full operation.

"The future of the University depends primarily on our value to the community we serve as demonstrated by our



ability to attract and retain students," the Principal continued. "If we are to develop as a center of higher education, we have to make clear the advantages of coming to Sir George.

"Sir George has its special qualities; we must convey them to our visitors," he said.

Personal contact will be stressed during the various operations. Assistant dean Fred Bedford says that Science hopes to have their students latch on to younger prospects, touring them through Science Week early in January.

Psychology professor June Chaikelson hopes to have an Arts orientation room where potential students can sit down with faculty members from each department. A good thing for current students too, she feels, to discover more about other academic areas instead of waiting to do so during the crush at registration.

## Yesterday's kisses

Preston Sturges invented the world's first kissproof lipstick.

He also directed and scripted twelve movies, enjoying his greatest vogue between 1940 and 1944 as the foremost satirist of his time.



The passionate gadgeeteer used film to take on such targets as Tammany Hall politics, advertising, American fertility rites, hero and mother worship.

While lipstick sales are down these days, Preston Sturges' movies are enjoying a revival. Eight of them can be seen in festival at the Conservatory of Cinematographic Art October 28-31. The security guards may even allow necking in the balcony.

THE PAPER, SEPT. 27, 1971

### Present Tenure System... An Absurdity by Dr. Serge Losique:

"... The University community, administration, professors and students, must have courage and intellectual integrity and face realities and act wisely in order to give the best possible education to our society in this rapidly changing technological world."

*OK, I promise. Now can I go out and play?*

## Art mart

Come one, come all to the greatest collection and sale of etchings, lithographs and woodcuts by well known artists ever to be staged at Sir George, October 25-26.

Included in this fantastic exhibit and sale - in the main gallery off the mezzanine - are works of Picasso, Chagall, Goya, Renoir, Daumier and others. Prices range - come now, dig a little deeper - from \$5 to \$1,000... !!! Most original prints, however, are in the \$100 range.

The exhibit is being staged by the Ferdinand Roten Galleries of Baltimore and they promise to send along "a well qualified representative to answer any questions the public may have regarding graphic art and print making."

The graphics exhibit will also include works from American and Japanese

printmakers as well as lesser known European artists.

The Roten group has been doing this sort of thing for over 40 years.



### LASTLY WE DO A BREATHING EXERCISE

*Description.* Put the hands on top of the chest and breathe, raising it as high as possible. Then lower it. Do this five times and then put the



FIG. 23

hands on the sides of the chest and breathe five times, spreading the ribs toward the side. Last of all put the hands on the front of the chest just where the ribs begin to divide, and breathe, pushing the ribs forward as far as possible five times (see Fig. 23).

# Taking another look at spatial relationships

*James Young*



WE TEND TO TAKE our spatial relationships for granted and the result is the prevalence of simplistic or even misleading notions of the relationships. Indicative of such notions is the excessive prevalence and misuse of the traditional map.

For 2,000 years, ever since Eratosthenes constructed a map with a grid, we have sought precision and completeness in locating phenomena. Since the Age of Discovery, the grid has almost invariably been that of latitude and longitude. Such a map has become an absolute in that distances, directions and the geodesics of this map are commonly regarded as always right and meaningful. If I visualise a map of Canada in which Vancouver is, say, twenty times further away than Toronto and in which the Montreal-Vancouver geodesic is not a Great Circle route, that map is regarded as a 'distortion' of reality. Yet, that mental map or image is perhaps the reality in which I operate, and it is by utilising such consensual images that groups of people conduct their spatial activities. Naturally, such images cannot be too far removed from the 'objective' reality of the traditional map if we are to be successful in searching, interacting with and organizing space. Society could hardly function if we spent our lives searching for El Dorado.

The absolute nature of the traditional map was supported by Newtonian and Kantian concepts of absolute space and by the dominance of Euclidean geometry. Yet, both of these underpinnings have long since been removed in the physical sciences. The concept of relative space has, in Physics, relegated the absolute space concept to that of a modifier at the boundary, while Euclidean geometry is now clearly only one of a multitude of geometries.

These concepts may seem remote and only the concern of philosophers and methodologists. In fact, one is sceptical of the relevance outside the realm of theoretical physics of much of the philosophical writing on space. Nevertheless, the common disregard of the relativity of space is important in our daily lives. As individuals, we do operate more or less successfully in relative space; the problem comes when policy makers read the traditional map into their analysis. One of the earlier justifications for the Vietnam War was the Domino Theory which was rooted in an excessive emphasis on the importance of physical proximity in the spread of communism. Actually, 'proximity' or 'nearness' in a highly dynamic politico-social space would be a more satisfactory explanation of this diffusing process. To take an example nearer home, city planners until recently tended to assume that our spatial behaviour was essentially governed by distance in physical space expressed by means of Euclidean geometry and a metric of miles. The classic example of this idea lies in the New Towns of Britain, laid out in a hierarchical pattern of neighbourhoods. Yet, to paraphrase one planner, a city is not a hierarchy of spatial behaviour; it is not a tree, rather it is a semi-lattice. Even the latter is probably a gross oversimplification of reality.

Intimately related to the concept of absolute space is the view of space as a 'container' filled more or less completely with phenomena. I usually detect this view in my students who think of Canada as x number of square miles which is being filled more and more by our activities. Perhaps the 'container' view is so strongly entrenched in our culture (it is certainly not universal) because of our marked

'property' value. We have persisted in carving the land and air spaces, and now the oceans, into neat parcels of ownership, which we then fill with houses, oil rigs, etc.

But I don't want to be sidetracked into the controversy of our 'property' or 'territorial' behaviour. Granted Canada has had the same shape and size on the traditional map for a long time, but how meaningful or significant is this physical space? Our activities in Canada actually take place in a multiplicity of spaces, for space is relative and it is the relationships of the phenomena being studied which define the space, or 'field'.

These 'fields' lie at the interface of what might be called our spatial and sociological imaginations; that striving and ability in all of us to understand the space around us and our place in society. In working at this interface, knowledge within the sociological imagination area is more developed and consequently much of our past theorizing has occurred in a spaceless world.

One example of such theorizing is classical Economics which, ignoring the German locational economists, is spaceless. And today, spatial economists simply convert physical distance into a cost which is added in as another property of the site, whether it be a country, a region, or a manufacturing plant. In fact, it is common practice in the social sciences to treat a list of socio-economic variables as properties of sites, perhaps adding an accessibility variable to the list, analyse the relationships and sometimes map the results. As an exercise in treating spatial relationships, such a procedure is grossly deficient.

The problem is that we operate within a complexity made up of our spatial and sociological imaginations. My life is a path through a set of spatio-temporal co-ordinates which operate both creatively and as a constraint on my 'place' in society. One suspects that only the painter, the sculptor, and the dramatist can capture this total complexity. The social scientist, if he does consider space, can only capture fragments such as 'distance' and possibly direction, and incorporate them in his algebraic manipulations.

Admittedly, the 'fields' of human activities become difficult, if not impossible, to map in the conventional sense of the word. I can 'shrink' the oceans and 'stretch' the land areas to represent the pace of freight costs, but the transformation problem is much more complex if I treat a group's social interaction space within a city. A leading question is whether or not such 'fields' are continuous in physical space. Yet, it is within such social spaces that planners insert new physical structures. It has been suggested that representation of such 'fields' requires the use of non-Euclidean geometries. In the social sciences we employ the three geometries that all individuals learn, topological, projective and Euclidean, but we have not utilized the less intuitive geometries.

While I have a nagging doubt that we may end up saying the same thing in two different ways, the traditional algebraic techniques appear inadequate for work within the spatial imagination. Our weakness in understanding spatial relationships is partly attributable to the meagre philosophical and methodological contributions of

*continued on page 10*



*James Young is assistant professor of Geography.*

# competition no. 5



**Parking is such sweet sorrow.**

**Go west, young Mae.**

**Porkers of the world, Unite!**

**An apple a day keeps the doctor awry.**

This week's competition is designed for the nit-picker. Alter any **one letter** of your favorite cliche, proverb, slogan or quotation to drastically change its meaning.

The winner will receive a \$10 voucher good at the SGWU Bookstore, courtesy of manager Margaret MacMurray. The

best entry and runners-up will be announced in our October 28 issue.

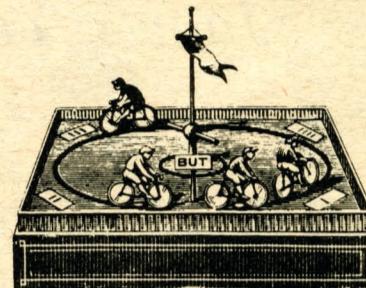
Anyone reading this may enter. The deadline is Monday, October 25; entries can be mailed to **Issues & Events**, SGWU, 1435 Drummond Street, Montreal 107 or dropped off in the basement editorial office at 2145 Mackay.

## Results of Competition No. 3

We were looking for possible juxtaposed headlines unrelated and real when read separately but turning into fun and games when read across *adjoining columns*. Examples...

**Drapeau Promises Big Snow Removal** **Montrealers Will Have Jobs and More Money Next Summer**

**Pentagon Papers: Unavoidable Leaks, Says Employee** **Cover Girl's Secret Method**



Only Donald Hendry got our true meaning (and the \$10 book voucher) with:

**Le Dain Commission Finds Pot Smoking, Love Making Harmless** **Drapeau Out To Lunch With Visiting Afghan Queen**



*continued from page 9*

Geography - the only social science with space as its primary focus. It is a popular misconception that Geography is directly concerned with Man and his Physical Environment. At registration, Geology students were persistently directed to me. Actually many sciences concern themselves with this general problem; most geographers approach it from the particular stance of our spatial relationships.

Geographers turned Kant's typology of knowledge into a set of rigid compartments and ended up in isolation. Even Time was an uncomfortable intrusion into spatial analysis. Confusion in understanding space is apparent when only after decades of regionalizing did one penetrate to the fundamental dichotomy of either defining individuals by their spatial co-ordinates, or pre-determining individuals and assigning space as a property of those individuals.

A first step to a greater understanding would be to integrate space and time. Our maps are static; we rarely consider the dynamics expressed in velocities or rates of change. Surely it is of more than theoretical concern that Vancouver has a higher velocity in moving towards Montreal than does Toronto. Such a phenomenon is a typical outcome of the transportation revolutions, and is directly relevant to that socio-economic group who travel or migrate. Our social space or 'field' is ever changing. Within Canada the outcome of a multitude of velocities in differing directions is a tendency for metropolitan centres to form a cluster, with rural and small town Canada pushed to the 'fringe'. It is on this map that the typical logistic diffusion of many social innovations represents reality. This diffusion curve is the joint outcome of spatial contacts and individual variations in speed of adoption. Such a process represents an integration of the properties of phenomena located in space-time; in other words, the unity of our spatial and sociological imaginations.

## For more information, contact the Guidance Information Center, H-440.

### GRADUATE AWARDS

**RHODES SCHOLARSHIP.** (2 years university required). Tenable at Oxford U., England. Deadline: Oct. 25.

**COMMONWEALTH SCHOLARSHIPS.** Tenable in the United Kingdom, Trinidad and Tobago, Nigeria, Hong Kong. Deadline: Oct. 30.

**GOV'T. OF JAPAN.** Mombusho scholarship for study in Japan. Deadline: Oct. 31.

**CANADA COUNCIL.** Doctoral fellowships, cat. 1. Applications in to dept. heads by Oct. 31.

**CAMBRIDGE U.** Research fellowships and studentships. Deadline: Nov. 1.

**WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE.** Research grants. Deadline: Nov. 1.

**INTERNATIONAL ASSOC. OF EVENING STUDENT COUNCILS.** Scholarship. Deadline: Nov. 1.

**FOREIGN AREA FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM.** Predoctoral fellowships in S. Asia, S.E. Asia, E. Asia. Deadline: Nov. 8.

**COMMONWEALTH SCHOLARSHIPS.** Tenable in Ceylon, Jamaica. Deadline: Nov. 12.

**FOREIGN AREA FELLOWSHIP PRO-**

**GRAM.** Predoctoral fellowships for Africa & Near East. Deadline: Nov. 15.

**CHEMICAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA.** Ogilvie Fellowship. Deadline: Nov. 15.

**I.O.D.E.** Post-graduate scholarships. (1yr. grad. work req'd). Tenable in Canada or overseas. Deadline: Nov. 15.

**FOREIGN AREA FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM.** Predoctoral fellowships for Western Europe. Deadline: Nov. 22.

### FACULTY AWARDS

**CANADA COUNCIL.** Doctoral fellowships, cat 1. Applications in to dept.

**SMITHSONIAN ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY.** Visiting research associateships. Deadline: Oct. 31.

**CANADA DEFENCE RESEARCH BOARD.** Grants in aid of research for faculty at Canadian univ. eligible to direct the work of graduate students. Deadline: Nov. 1.

**NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL.** Exchange agreement between NRC and the Academy of Sciences in the USSR. Deadline: Nov. 1.

**AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.** Study fellowships. Deadline: Nov. 1.

**CANADA COUNCIL.** Grants for Cultural Exchanges to Canadian universities and cultural organizations. Deadline: Nov. 15.

# Frank Scott:

## on the return of Patrick Anderson

PATRICK ANDERSON IS coming to town.

But who, you ask, is Patrick Anderson. "Well," says poet and former dean of the McGill Law School Frank Scott, "he was the first Canadian poet to really deal with snow."

In those days, back in the 40's, Scott continued, the milk used to be delivered at five in the morning and in winter, of course, it would freeze, sending an icicle of milk through the neck of the bottle with the bottle top sitting neat as you please on top of the icicle an inch or so above the bottle.



Well, it was Anderson who noted this phenomenon and was one of the first to do so, in print at least. In fact, Anderson is still trying to dispel the image, which, according to his own comment in a recent issue of *Canadian Forum*, has him as a "Marxist obsessed with snow."

Anderson, who arrived from England on a Commonwealth fellowship to study at Columbia, came to Montreal in 1941 and shortly after founded the literary magazine *Preview*. "The idea," Scott says, "was not so much to found a magazine as it was

to get a group together to discuss poetry, read poetry and publish poetry in this form." The group included, among others, Margaret Day, Bruce Wright, Neville Shaw, John Sutherland and later grew to include A.J.M. Smith and A.M. Klein.

"Anderson just became a kind of center around which things happened," Scott says. "He wrote poetry which we thought was pretty good stuff. He was an extremely live mind and incidentally, I'm told, an extremely good teacher," Scott continued, referring to Anderson's six year stint as an English teacher at Selwyn House School.

Patrick Anderson was one of the early poets to bring "social awareness" in poetry. In another publication *En Masse*, which he later founded, he called for the fusion of lyric and didactic elements in modern verse and the "capacity to see with social content and criticism".

"Patrick had a strong Dylan Thomas streak in his work," Scott continued. Much of his work dealt with the problems of alienation, and Anderson is credited with forecasting a future of self-determination in much of his poetry.

Anderson left Canada in 1950 for a three year stint in Singapore where he became a lecturer at the University of Malaya. Following this period in the Far East, he returned to London where he has since published several travel books and novels as well as some of his more recent poetry.

Although British by birth, he became a Canadian citizen in 1945. His earlier works include *A Tent for April*, *The White Centre* and *The Colour as Naked*.

Patrick Anderson will read his poems Monday, 3 to 5 p.m. in H-651.

### The mistake

That Christmas it snowed. The great bay-window held a space, beyond the furniture, which rustled with stiff clean light. The boy, who'd often whistled at rain, acquired good manners from the cold

and kept quite still and looked out till he knew what this adventure meant. The lawn in silence burned near spread vast, was splintered in horizons. He kept his distance where all distance grew.

It looked to him as empty as a stage for some great legend everywhere expected where one false move could never be corrected but put the world to bed for a polar age

or at least shudder into thaw, and spoil. And so he brought his presents here together, the gun, the puzzle, and the small fat leather diary, whose whiteness was a glacier wall,

up which immaculate cautiousness might trace those sloping steps and careful circles spelled by his excitement, hoping meaning swelled there, as the paper swelled into his face.

At last his mother, leaning above, said 'nice to start your book. It's *diary*, though not *dairy* . . .' He'd failed. Perfection was what the white prairie demanded. And his wretchedness was twice confirmed, condemned, by paper and by ice.

Patrick Anderson



Chris Payne

## on the canoeness of the canoe

"IT'S CURIOUS," Frank Scott said, "but the war stimulated all the arts in Canada. There was a little activity around McGill with the *Fortnightly Review* and there was the *Canadian Mercury* but that had all gone bust with the beginning of the Great Depression.

"During the 30's", Scott continued, "very little happened. With A.J.M. Smith, I brought out *New Provinces*, practically the first anthology of Canadian post-World War I poetry that had ever been published."

## back track

"Then Layton started to get going really strongly and John Sutherland began writing his own stuff and produced an anthology *Other Canadians*. And after it came time for the Preview group to disband, we joined forces with Sutherland who then had a printing press and we founded the *Northern Review*."

Then, apparently, poets began to disperse and write elsewhere for a variety of journals. There's been considerable debate among poets as to when modern poetry in Canada began. "Ray Souster contended it began in the forties and,

### The Canadian Authors Meet

Expansive puppets percolate self-unction  
Beneath a portrait of the Prince of Wales.  
Miss Crotchet's muse has somehow failed to function,  
Yet she's a poetess. Beaming, she sails

From group to chattering group, with such a dear  
Victorian saintliness, as is her fashion,  
Greeting the other unknowns with a cheer –  
Virgins of sixty who still write of passion.

The air is heavy with Canadian topics,  
And Carman, Lampman, Roberts, Campbell, Scott,  
Are measured for their faith and philanthropics,  
Their zeal for God and King, their earnest thought.

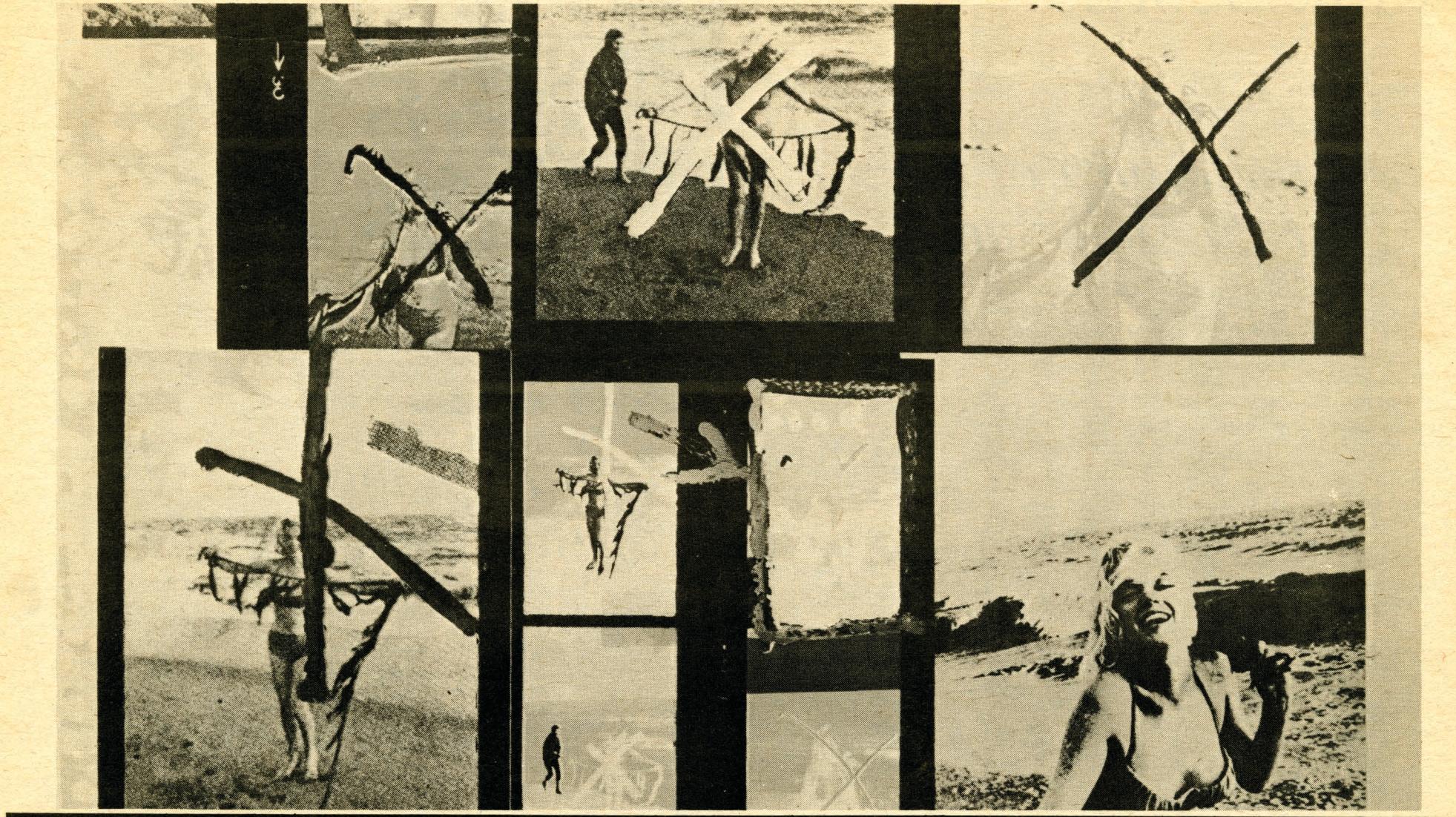
The cakes are sweet, but sweeter is the feeling  
That one is mixing with the *literati*;  
It warms the old, and melts the most congealing.  
Really, it is a most delightful party.

Shall we go round the mulberry bush, or shall  
We gather at the river, or shall we  
Appoint a Poet Laureate this fall,  
Or shall we have another cup of tea?

O Canada, O Canada, Oh can  
A day go by without new authors springing  
To paint the native maple, and to plan  
More ways to set the selfsame welkin ringing?

F.R. Scott

"My Marilyn" screenprint from Richard Hamilton's National Gallery of Canada show in gallery I through October 29.



# SGWU THIS WEEK

## friday 15

HISTORY SOCIETY: Guest speaker John C. Rule, Ohio University, on "Foreign Policy of Louis XIV" at 6 p.m. in H-635.

GERMAN CLUB: An evening of German records, tapes and conversation from 6 to 10 p.m. in H-545.

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "Touch of Evil" (Orson Welles, 1957) with Orson Welles, Charlton Heston, Janet Leigh, Akim Tamiroff and Marlene Dietrich at 7 p.m.; "The Magnificent Ambersons" (Orson Welles, 1942) with Joseph Cotten, Ann Baxter and Agnes Morehead at 9 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ for students, 75¢ non-students.

GALLERY I: Exhibition of prints by British artist Richard Hamilton, on loan from The National Gallery of Canada, until Oct. 29.

## saturday 16

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "Macbeth" (Orson Welles, 1950) with Orson Welles, Jeannette Nolan and Roddy MacDowall at 7 p.m.; "Jane Eyre" (Robert Stevenson, 1944) with Orson Welles, Joan Fontaine and Agnes Morehead at 9 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ for students, 75¢ non-students.

GEORGIAN HELLENIC ASSOCIATION: General meeting at 6 p.m. in H-620.

FOOTBALL: Bishop's vs Sir George at Bishop's, 2 p.m.

## sunday 17

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "The Snows of Kilimanjaro" (Henry King, 1952) with Gregory Peck, Susan Hayward and Ava Gardner at 3 p.m.; "The Third Man" (Carol Reed, 1949) with Orson Welles, Alida Valli, Joseph Cotten and Trevor Howard at 7 p.m.; "Roots of Heaven" (John Huston, 1958) with Orson Welles, Errol Flynn, Juliette Greco and Trevor Howard

at 9 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ for students, 75¢ non-students.

## monday 18

GEORGIAN HELLENIC ASSOCIATION: Meeting at 2 p.m. in H-110.

BOARD OF GRADUATE STUDIES: Meeting at 2 p.m. in H-769.

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT: Patrick Anderson (see page 11) reads his poems in H-651 from 3 to 5 p.m.; free.

## tuesday 19

FRENCH 201 - SECTION TV: French lesson at home on channel 9 at 7:30 and 10:30 a.m., 10:30 p.m.

## wednesday 20

COMMITTEE ON ACADEMIC PLANNING, PRIORITIES AND BUDGET Meeting at 2 p.m. in H-769.

NEW DEMOCRATIC YOUTH CLUB: "The Waffle and the University" open discussion at 4 p.m. in H-421.

GEORGIAN MARKETING SOCIETY: "The Wednesday" gathering with guest speaker Art Woodhouse on "The real story behind Chargex" at 8 p.m. at the Student Union, 1476 Crescent; film presentation and bar.

WEISSMAN GALLERY & GALLERY II: Graduate students exhibition until Nov. 4.

SIR GEORGE CO-OP: Tai Chi with Master Lee in H-651, 2 to 4 p.m.; free (more information at H-337-6, 879-4577)

## thursday 21

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "Simon of the Desert" (Luis Bunuel, 1965) (Span-

ish with English subtitles) with Claudio Brook and Silvia Pinal at 4:15 p.m.; "Compulsion" (Richard Fleischer, 1958) with Orson Welles, Diane Varsi and Dean Stockwell at 7 p.m.; "Crack in the Mirror" (Richard Fleischer, 1960) with Orson Welles, Juliette Greco and Alexander Knox at 9 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ students, 75¢ non-students.

WORKING WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION: Meeting 12:30 - 1:30 p.m. in the Secretarial Lounge 7th floor, Hall Building; topic "Secretarial salaries".

FRENCH 201 - SECTION TV: Cable TV's channel 9 at 7:30 and 10:30 a.m., 10:30 p.m.

## notices

LOST & FOUND: Numerous items including woolies, gloves, bras and books await perusal and claims. Unclaimed items are shipped to the Salvation Army. Call 879-2848 (Hall Bldg.) 842-3760 (Norris) or 845-0158 (E Annex - 2015 Drummond).

FOREIGN STUDENTS: Student visas will be renewed at the Canada Immigration Center, Alexis Nihon Plaza. Please make sure that you have the following documents when applying:

1. Passport or other travel papers
2. Student Entry Certificate
3. Proof of registration for the 71-72 academic year
4. Proof of adequate living funds or proof of authority to have funds transferred to Canada.

## ISSUES & EVENTS

Published Thursdays by the Information Office of Sir George Williams University, Montreal 107. The office is located in the basement, 2145 Mackay Street (879-4136). Litho by Journal Offset, Ville St. Laurent. Submissions are welcome. Joel McCormick, editor, Ginny Jones, Maryse Perraud, Michael Sheldon, Malcolm Stone.

# Board of Governors



ACCORDING TO THE report of the Operating Services Committee, it is expected that the Bookstore deficit will be considerably lower this year than previously, and that Food Services will make a profit. So learned the Board of Governors at their October 14 meeting.

Preparations are under way for a survey of student use of and views on the cafeteria. The committee appealed to the student media to help the University keep maintenance costs as low as possible.

Richard Firth reported that at present no representatives of the day students can attend the University Council on Student Life, and the UCSL has recommended that appropriate arrangements be made for such representation on an interim basis.

He was supported by the Chancellor. Dr. O'Brien said this was a responsibility of

the SA Trustees, and he would discuss it with them.

This Principal reported that an SGWU document had been delivered to Loyola setting out our views regarding certain practical implications of the proposals received from Loyola earlier this year. He expects discussions between the two institutions to take place in the near future.

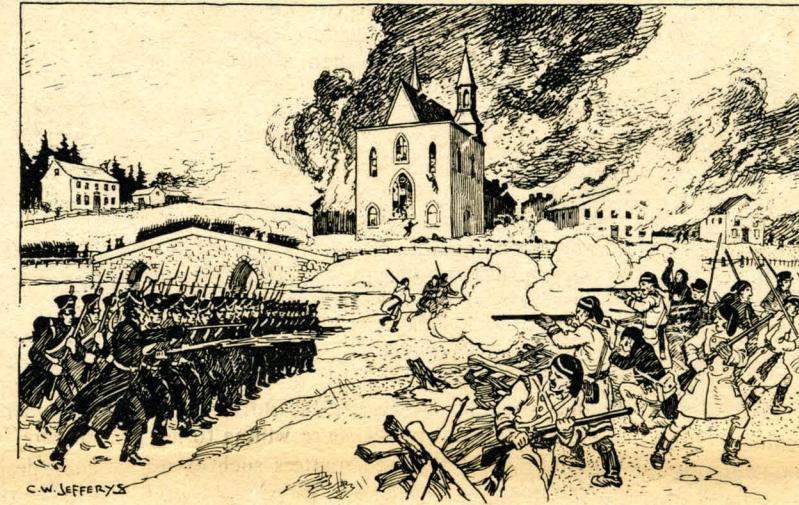
The Board approved the appointment of a representative of the Graduate Students Association to the Board of Graduate Studies, and of the addition to University Council for the present academic year of one representative each from the Evening Students Association and the Graduate Students Association.

Dr. Smola noted a significant fall-off in on-campus recruiting. Ted Lande sugges-

ted that the University should look into the possibilities of taking action in this area, and Dr. Smola said the problem would be referred to the Committee on Student Employment, chaired by Mr. Denton.

The Board approved a recommendation of the SA Trustees that Steve Halperin should sit as SA representative on the Board subject to the Chairman assuring himself that there was nothing irregular in such an arrangement.

A request that a representative of the Graduate Students Association be added now to the Board was shelved. Any agreement with Loyola would lead to a complete revision of Board membership, and it did not seem worth engaging in the rather complicated process required by even minor revisions in the meanwhile.



continued from page 1

could say that a minority would be hoisting themselves into power through a revolutionary situation.

Then afterwards they would have to deal with the problem of how to get support and educate the masses. This is the problem with putsches. Lenin on the whole rejected them, although when it came to the actual seizure of power he had to learn some of the tactics of putsches. There is an escalation from the revolution to the social reconstruction with the aid of the mass, but the mass has to be forced to be free, according to this theory.

*How would this apply to the FLQ in Quebec? Is it forcing the revolution?*

It doesn't seem to me that they have enough experience or the calmness to do this.

*Do you think it's true that in order to have a revolution you must have the support of the intelligentsia?*

I think an important element of past revolutions has been the "desertion" of the intellectuals from the other side. If the intellectuals are already uncertain of the old regime, that is a start for the new elements that are grouping around the revolutionary party. If the party can win the intellectuals over to their side, it's a very positive acquisition of strength because it's quite clear that in all revolutions there have to be books, there have to be pamphlets written and there has to be a scattering abroad of the ideology of people who are trying to get into power. And broadly speaking, it's the intelligentsia, the ideologues, who do this job.

This is clear from the Russian Revolution. Also, if one looks at England in the 1830's, which is the closest England has been to a revolution since the 1640's, one finds Carlyle and Disraeli bitterly attacking the establishment, up to a point. But on the whole, the universities and the students and the writers were in favor of the existing Victorian establishment, they weren't hos-

tile to it. Very often the intelligentsia desert the ship when it isn't going to bring them in the rewards they expected. So I don't think the intelligentsia themselves are the main factor in a revolution, but they are one of the elements you have to take care of.

It could well be that the majority of the Francophone intelligentsia in Quebec is strongly committed to the idea of a French nationalist state. But don't forget that this is a national movement, not quite the same as a revolution in Russia or France or Cuba, where there's not a question of a revolt against an outsider, or another people, nation or state. In these cases it's a revolt against their own state. A national movement tends traditionally to be headed by the bourgeoisie, very often supported by a sub-class that you can call the intelligentsia. If you have a social revolution, direct confrontation of classes, it's not the same thing as direct confrontation of national groups. You could have a merger of the two: national and social conflicts. This is what I presume the radicals in the Québécois movement want to achieve. What they have to watch for is that the leaders are not putting forward purely national separatist demand and no social demands.

An obvious case in point here is what happened in the Arab states. There was a general lining up behind Arab nationalism in the Sudan and Egypt and Syria. But a point was reached where the radical leaders became more and more an expression of the native middle class, the bourgeoisie, and decided to do away with the left parties, i.e. the socialists and particularly the communists. This is what happened in Sudan, where there was a right wing coup. As I see it, the left had so committed itself to a policy of bourgeois nationalism that they were caught in a trap.

Broadly speaking, this could happen in Quebec. The socialist movement could be eager to push the Québécois party to a radical direction. Rather than not support the Francophone bourgeoisie they might perhaps be too willing to surrender their own social demands. Then you would have a movement essentially for Francophone bourgeois interests, which I think you find in the present government of Quebec.

To be worthy of the name of revolution rather than rebellion or insurrection, one has to achieve not only an overthrow of government but a social transformation as well. I don't look at the Nazi interlude in Germany as a revolution, I look on it as a counterrevolution. In the historical context a revolution has to be forward looking, bringing change and reform. It doesn't necessarily have to be an overthrow by violence, if you have a sufficiently large number of people to accept your line.

*Are you surprised at the violence that's gone on in Quebec?*

There hasn't been all that much of it. It's been blown up, I think. What happened in Quebec is similar to the urban guerrillas' activity in Latin America. They've killed people, they've been able to hijack planes, and kidnap a considerable number of fairly important people. But this is peripheral; it doesn't undermine or destroy the regime. It won't collapse like a deck of cards without a trained revolutionary party.

*What about the chances of an international revolutionary movement with "imported" guerrillas?*

The year 1848 is a wonderful example of an international brotherhood of people traveling around different cities, preaching revolution; with revolutionaries from Poland fighting at one minute in Germany, the next minute in Hungary and then back to Paris attending club meetings. Of course that was a very romantic period. It doesn't seem to me that this can be reproduced in the age of the H-bomb. It's difficult to decide what is adventurer. When the Paris Commune broke out in 1871, Marx in the first instance said that they'd stormed the heavens but they shouldn't have done it; they should have waited. But later on he said they were right. It was adventurer, but that was the only way to try it out. Marx had an interesting attitude towards the June Revolt of 1848 in France. He didn't condemn it, but looking back on it he said that the workers of Paris had no choice, they were forced to rebel. So I would hesitate to say that an organization like the FLQ should be condemned because they're adventurer, but at the same time I can't condone their methods.